1	STATE OF MONTANA
2	BEFORE THE BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS
3	IN THE MATTER OF UNIT CLARIFICATION NO. 2-84:
4	STATE OF MONTANA EASTMONT HUMAN) SERVICES CENTER,)
5	Petitioner,
6	- vs -) Final Order
7	MONTANA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES
8	ASSOCIATION,)
9	Respondent.)
10	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
11	The Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Recommended Order were issued
12	by Hearing Examiner Linda Skaar on April 15, 1985.
13	Exceptions to the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Recommended
14	Order were filed by the Petitioner on May 6, 1985.
15	Oral argument was scheduled before the Board of Personnel Appeals on
16	Wednesday, July 31, 1985.
17	After reviewing the record and considering the briefs and oral arguments,
18	the Board orders as follows:
19	1. IT IS ORDERED that the Petitioner's Exceptions to the Findings of Fact,
20	Conclusions of Law and Recommended Order are hereby denied.
21	2. IT IS ORDERED that this Board therefore adopts the Findings of Fact,
22	Conclusions of Law and Recommended Order of Hearing Examiner Linda Skaar as
23	the Final Order of this Board.
	DATED this _/4 day of August, 1985.
24 25	BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS
26 27	Alan L. Joscelyn
28	Chairman * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
29	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
30	I, <u>leavely acoboon</u> , do certify that a true and correct copy of this document was railed to the following on the
31	Art McCurdy Dave Stiteler Labor Relations Bureau Montana Public Employees Association
32	Labor Relations Bureau Department of Administration Room 130 - Mitchell Building Helena, MT 59620 Montana Public Employees Association P.O. Box 5600 Helena, MT 59604

STATE OF MONTANA BEFORE THE BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS

IN THE MATTER OF UNIT CLARIFICATION NO. 2-84

STATE OF MONTANA, EASTMONT HUMAN SERVICES CENTER

Petitioner,

FINDINGS OF FACT; CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND

EASTMONT EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION

RECOMMENDED ORDER

Respondent.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

A petition for unit clarification was filed on June 1, 1984 proposing to clarify the unit comprised of developmental training specialists, special education teachers, speech pathologists, recreation specialists, recreation therapists, teacher aides and rehabilitation aides by removing one recreation therapist. Petitioner alleges that new supervisory duties have been added to this position.

A hearing was held in this matter on December 12, 1984 under the authority of Title 39, Chapter 31 and in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedures Act, Title 2, Chapter 4, MCA. Petitioner, State of Montana was represented by Caleb Mills. Emilie Loring represented the Eastmont Educators Association. Linda Skaar was hearing examiner.

After careful review of testimony and evidence presented at the hearing, I make the following findings of fact:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Dallas Scott has been the recreation therapist at the Eastmont Human Services Center for the past three years. As recreation therapist, Scott is in charge of the recreation program. This program unit is responsible for evaluating, planning and conducting recreation programs for severely and profoundly retarded residents. In achieving

the goals of the program Ms. Scott supervises the recreation staff (a recreation assistant and recreation aide) and coordinates center recreation activities. Specifically, she

- 1) trains and coordinates the staff in therapy methods and recreation activities. This consumes 30% of her time.
- plans, organizes and carries out recreation activities for the residents. These activities include motor therapy, classroom programming, outings, special events, graphs and social skill programming. This takes 70% of her time.

Scott's position was at the grade 13 level until the Classification Bureau reviewed and consolidated the Recreation Therapist series into a single class at a grade 14. In response to this change in classification Superintendent Sylvia Hammer determined to add supervisory duties to Ms. Scott's position. To this end, management filled out a new position description for Ms. Scott. This position description is almost word for word a copy of the previous position description. There were no supervisory duties added to the list of duties of the position. The only substantive changes were the addition of the following:

(added to the response to the question on supervision received)

Reference materials include Eastmont Human Services Center Personnel Handbook and Student Rights Manual, Boulder River School and Hospital Behavior Management Manual, and Eastmont Human Services Center Reference Library with evaluation materials.

(added to the response to the question on required knowledges, skills and abilities).

. . .skill in providing gross motor therapy to severely and profoundly handicapped and consulting effectively with the physical therapist and occupational therapist as need be. Working

- 2. Eastmont Human Services Center is organized into five departments each headed by a director. These departments are Habilitation, Medical, Community Services, Support Services and Education. The recreation program is in the Education Department which is under the direction of Barbara Jessen. The question of the supervisory status of Ms. Scott aside, none of the departments have intermediate supervisors between the director and the employees.
- 3. In the course of carrying out her job duties Ms. Scott assigns work to and directs the recreational assistant and the aide. In addition to these two positions, Ms. Scott directs the work of temporary summer employees.
- 4. At Eastmont, membership on hiring committees is not confined to those in supervisory roles. Ms. Scott recently served on a hiring committee which screened and interviewed applicants for the position of recreation aide. All members of the committee voted on the applicants. Although Ms. Jessen eventually hired the person that Scott favored there is no indication that it was because of Ms. Scott's opinion. Ms. Scott does not effectively recommend who is to be hired.
- 5. Ms. Scott does not have the authority to transfer employees.
- 6. Dallas Scott can recommend the suspension of an employee but, if possible, her supervisor and/or the Super-intendent would independently investigate the situation before taking any action.
- 7. Education Director Barbara Jessen testified that Ms. Scott has the authority to recommend that an employee be fired. She is to have the bulk of the responsibility in

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developing the documentation upon which the decision will be made. However, several people would review the recommendation and the back-up material.

- 8. Ms. Jessen testified that Ms. Scott has the authority to recommend a promotion but that promotions are tied to the hiring process.
- 9. Ms. Jessen testified that Ms. Scott will have the authority to recommend lay-off and recall.
- Ms. Scott substitutes for Ms. Jessen when she is absent from the center. Ms. Jessen testified that she is absent from the Center some every quarter and that her absences in the past year are typical. She was gone approximately a week in June, ten days in August and two or three days during the fall. Ms. Jessen testified, "That was one of the things that we felt would be helpful when the issue of adding that duty came up. There are a lot of schedule changes that have to go on day in and day out and...there is no way that I could leave enough detailed memos, 'if so and so is gone send that resident to such and such a place.' We felt it would improve the operation of the Education Department..." Here Ms. Jessen was referring to mandated ratios between residents and staff, staffing and programmatic problems caused by residents being "pulled-out" for treatment elsewhere in the Center.

In Jessen's absence, Scott has the authority to call in substitutes or she can juggle staff and patients.

Ms. Jessen does not believe that Scott has called in any substitutes since her upgrade to a grade 14.

11. Management plans to have Ms. Scott evaluate employees. However, the agreement covering the employees in the Education Department specifies that employee performance evaluation will be done by the Education Director.

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12. Ms. Scott cannot adjust employee grievances. The contract provides that all such grievances will go to the Superintendent.

13. While Scott was sent to a single training session for supervisory personnel she does not ordinarily attend meetings held for supervisory personnel nor is she regarded as a supervisor by other employees.

DISCUSSION

The definition of supervisory employee contained in Montana's Collective Bargaining Act for Public Employees

means any individual having authority in the interest of the employer to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, discipline other employees, having responsibility to direct them, to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend such action, if in connection with the foregoing the exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature but requires the use of independent judgment. [emphasis added] 39-31-103(3) MCA.

In determining supervisory status, the responsibilities of hiring, transferring etc. are considered as a whole. That is, to be determined supervisory an employee must exercise a number of the responsibilities listed above.

This case is complicated by the fact that the Eastmont Human Services Center is a health care institution. At the time that Congress brought non-profit hospitals under the National Labor Relations Act the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare considered the problem of supervisory status of health care professionals. The committee reported:

SUPERVISORS

Various organizations representing health care professionals have urged an amendment to Section 2(11) of the Act so as to exclude such professionals from the definition of "supervisor". The Committee has studied this definition with particular reference to health care professionals,

such as registered nurses, interns, residents, fellows, and salaried physicians and concludes that the proposed amendment is unnecessary because of existing Board decision. The Committee notes that the Board has carefully avoided applying the definition of "supervisor" to a health care professional who gives direction to other employees in the exercise of professional judgment, which direction is incidental to the professional's treatment of patients, and thus is not the exercise of supervisory authority in the interest of the employer. The Committee expects the Board to continue evaluating the facts of each case in this manner when making its determinations. [Emphasis added].

The Board of Personnel Appeals has adapted this standard and like the NLRB, it will apply the standard to health care professionals who are not strictly medical personnel. The traditional indices of supervision will be weighed to see whether they are being exercised in the interest of the employer or in the interest of the treatment of the patients.

An examination of those supervisory duties which Ms. Scott might exercise "in the interest of the employer" rather than "in the interest of the patient" shows that her recommendations on the most important ones would be thoroughly reviewed before being implemented. For example, she may sit on a hiring committee but her vote on an applicant would have no more weight than the vote of any other member of the committee. While she might recommend that an employee be suspended, if possible, her supervisor would conduct an independent investigation before she acted. In addition, if Scott were to recommend the termination of an employee

¹Coverage of Nonprofit Hospitals Under the National Labor Relations Act, S. Report 93-766, 93rd Congress, 2d session, April, 2, 1974.

²Trailback, Inc., 221 NLRB 527, 91 LRRM 1037 (1975).

her recommendation would be thoroughly reviewed before action was taken. Formal grievances must go to the Superintendent.

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Ms. Jessen testified that Ms. Scott will be evaluating employees. However, the contract provides that performance evaluations will be done by Jessen as Director of Education. This contract provision will have to be changed before Ms. Scott can assume this duty.

The Position Description form on Ms. Scott's position completed by her supervisor states that Ms. Scott spends 70% of her time planning, organizing and carrying out recreation activities for the residents. Another 30% of her time is spent training and coordinating the staff in therapy methods and recreation activities. Even assuming that not all of her time is spent on these two categories of duties, it is clear that most of her time is spent working alongside the recreation assistant and the recreation aide. The NLRB consistently holds that employees who spend most of their time working alongside other employees are not supervisors within the meaning of the act. While working alongside of the recreation assistant and recreation aide the work that Ms. Scott does in assigning and directing them is done "in the interest of the patient". When Scott substitutes for Jessen her work "in the interest of the patient" broadened to include the Education Department as a whole rather than just the recreation unit. Even without the

¹ Cousins Associates, Inc., 125 NLRB No. 15, 1063, enf'd. CA 2, 46 LRRM 3045 (1960), Aspen Skiing Corporation, Case No. 27-RC-2389, 143 NLRB No. 76, 53 LRRM 1397, July 22, 1963, Hamilton Tool Co., 61 NLRB 1361, 16 LRRM 156 (1945), Legion Legion Utensils Co., 109 NLRB, No. 187, 34 LRRM 1580 (1954).

distinction between "the interests of the patient" and the "interests of the employer", spasmodic and infrequent assumption of a position of command and responsibility does not transform an otherwise rank and file worker into a "supervisor."

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Applying the various tests for supervisory status to Ms. Scott's job duties show that in the main, the supervisory duties she performs are either performed "in the interest of the patient", sporadically, or are reviewed to the extent that Ms. Scott must be considered a leadworker or a supervisor "in the interest of the patient" ratherthan "in the interest of the employer".

The determination of whether this position is supervisory "in the interests of the employer" is not a determination of the value of the position. Ms. Scott performs significant duties assigning and directing employees "in the interest of the patients". She may continue to do so without affecting her status as a member of the bargaining unit.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

The position of recreation therapist now held by Dallas Scott is not a supervisory position within the meaning of 39-31-103(3) MCA.

RECOMMENDED ORDER

The petition to exclude the position of recreation therapist from the bargaining unit of developmental training specialists, special education teachers, speech

²NLRB v. Quincy Steel Casting Co., CA 1, 31 LRRM 2148 (1952).

pathologists, recreation specialists, recreation therapists, teacher aides and rehabilitation aides is dismissed.

NOTICE

Written exceptions to these Findings of Facts, Conclusions of Law and Recommended Order may be filed within twenty days. If no exceptions are filed with the Board of Personnel Appeals within that time, the Recommended Order shall become the Order of the Board. Exceptions shall be addressed to the Board of Personnel Appears, Capitol Station, Helena, MT 59620.

Dated this 15th day of April , 1985.

BOARD OF PERSONNEL APPEALS

By LINDA SKAAR Hearing Examiner

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

and correct copy of this document was mailed to the following on the /sw. day of April, 1985.

Labor Relations Bureau Department of Administration Room 130, Mitchell Building Helena, MT 59620

Emilie Loring Hilley & Loring, P.C. 121 4th Street North Suite 2 G Great Falls, MT 59401

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